

The Times

XVIII YEAR.

PRICE | SINGLE PART-TWELVE PAGES | 3 CENTS.

LOS ANGELES

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1898.

ON STREETS AND TRAINS | 5 CENTS

THEATERS—

With Dates of Events.

LOS ANGELES THEATER— G. M. WOOD, Lessee and Treas.
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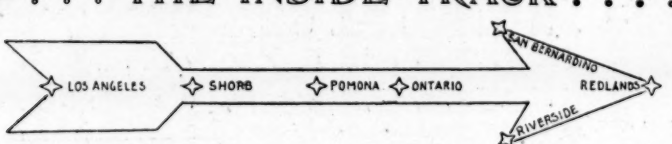
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OPEN SESSION.

Mr. Pettigrew's Designs

on the Treaty.

The Subject to be Taken Up and

Discussed Anew.

Appropriation Bills Will Rival It

in Interest.

Decisive Majority in the House

Against the Teller Resolution

Adjournment at an Early Date

is Sought.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Senate

proceedings for the week will open

with a speech by Senator Pettigrew

dealing with the Hawaiian question,

which will be delivered Monday. Be-

yond this speech it is very difficult to

forecast the outlook for the week. The

diversion occasioned by taking up the

Teller resolution has left the Senate

in a somewhat disorganized and un-

settled condition, and there will be

no prearranged programme. Senator

Pettigrew's speech will be made dur-

ing the morning hours, and the prob-

abilities are now that at its conclu-

sion, or at least 2 o'clock, one of the

general appropriation bills will be

called up.

The Army and Legislative Appropri-

ation bills are already on the calendar,

and the consideration of the Agricul-

tural Bill has been completed by the

committee, so that it will be reached on

Monday. The probability is that the

Army Bill will be the first of these

measures to receive consideration,

though there is some disposition to

displace it with the subject upon the

Senator Allison, chairman of the Com-

mittee on Appropriations, said today

that it was his wish to have the ap-

propriation bills considered in advance

of other measures, and if he adheres to

this determination, the week may be

largely taken up with them. So far as

can be seen now, there are few features

in the bills already reported calculated

to arouse discussion. There is a feeling

in certain quarters that the Army Bill

should be amended by a provision for

the increase of administration, and if

such a change should be attempted, it

would give rise to a very spirited de-

bate.

The Census Bill also will be pressed

for consideration during the week, and

Senator Carter, chairman of the Census

Committee, said today that he was very

hopeful of securing its passage in the

near future. The debate upon the civil

service will be resumed when this bill

is taken up, and the bill will be so

amended as to give the control of the

Census Bureau to the Secretary of the

Interior. The bimetallic Republican

Senators are still discussing the im-

possibility of renewing the financial ac-

tivation in the Senate by the introduc-

tion of some measure of their own,

though they do not seem quite so in-

terested upon this course as they ap-

peared to be immediately succeeding the

vote upon the Teller resolution. If they

present a resolution, it probably will

be a declaration to the effect that the

United States is not committed to the

gold standard.

The resolution reported from the Sen-

ate Committee on Privileges and Elec-

tions declaring Mr. Corbett not to be

entitled to a seat in the Senate from

Oregon is also on the calendar, and

there is some disposition in some quarters

allowed to proceed except behind closed

doors.

It is the intention of the House

leaders to offer as far as possible the

Teller resolution, by killing that

declaration of the sense of Congress,

regarding the payment of the govern-

ment's coin bonds in silver on a year

and may vote in the House this week.

This will be the feature of the pro-

ceedings. While the full Republican

strength in the House cannot be com-

bined against the resolution, no doubt

it will be supported by those who have

made it their business to canvass the

situation that the majority against it

will be decisive.

At noon the resolution is reported

back from the Ways and Means Com-

mittee, which may be tomorrow, the

Rules Committee will bring in a spe-

cial order for its consideration. The

time allowed for debate is likely to be

brief, as the leaders do not believe

there is any necessity for protracted

debate, and, moreover, a long discus-

sion would measurably decrease the

very purpose they have in view,

namely, a prompt and decisive nega-

tive reply to the Senate's declaration.

The remainder will be devoted to

the appropriation bills. The Dis-

trict of Columbia is still under discus-

sion, and the Fortifications Bill is still

in the calendar. The House leaders

intend to give appropriation bills the

right-of-way, in order to make an

early adjournment possible.

The moment the appropriation bills

are out of the way the new rules will

be brought in, and after that the con-

tended elections cases and the Bank-

ruptcy Bill will be brought forward.

FREE DELIVERY OF MAIL.

Increase in Cost Compared With In-

crease of Gross Receipts.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A table has

been prepared by Chief Machen of the

free-delivery division of the Postoffice

Department, comparing the cost of the

free-delivery service at fifty of the

largest postoffices for the fiscal year

1896-97, with that of the fiscal year

1890-91. It shows that the percentage

of cost of free delivery during the six

years covered by the table has been 24.6

per cent., while the population has in-

creased 35.5 per cent. and the gross re-

ceipts have increased 28.4 per cent. In

some of the leading postoffices, the in-

crease in percentage in round numbers

has been: New York, 32 per cent.; Chi-

cago, 33 per cent.; Philadelphia, 33

per cent.; Brooklyn, 33 per cent.; St.

Louis, 37 per cent.; Baltimore, 38 per

cent.; San Francisco, 39 per cent.;

Cleveland, 39 per cent.; Buffalo, 40

per cent.; Detroit, 40 per cent.; Den-

ver, 40 per cent.; Columbus, 40 per

cent.; Toledo, 40 per cent.; Nash-

ville, 40 per cent.; Atlanta, 40 per

cent.; Memphis, 40 per cent.; New

Orleans, 40 per cent.; St. Paul, 40

per cent.; Portland, 40 per cent.;

San Antonio, 40 per cent.; San Fran-

cisco, 40 per cent.; St. Louis, 40 per

cent.; Chicago, 40 per cent.; Phila-

delphia, 40 per cent.; Brooklyn, 40

per cent.; St. Louis, 40 per cent.;

Baltimore, 40 per cent.; San Fran-

cisco, 40 per cent.; Cleveland, 40

per cent.; Buffalo, 40 per cent.;

Detroit, 40 per cent.; Denver, 40

per cent.; Columbus, 40 per cent.;

Toledo, 40 per cent.; Nashville, 40

LOST CORONA.

Pilot Cauffmann Ran Her

Upon a Reef.

Pilot Thompson Characterizes It

As Sheer Carelessness.

Passengers Live Five Days On a

Bleak Island.

Stood Up All Night to Keep Warm.

Difficult to Get Enough Food to

Sustain Life—E. R. Cleveland of

Los Angeles a Survivor.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SEATTLE (Wash.) Jan. 30.—[Ex-

clusive Dispatch.] Twenty-five pas-

sengers and officers of the ill-fated

steamer Corona arrived tonight from

the north, having been picked up on

the lonely shore of Lewis Island, where

they had taken refuge, by the steamer

Al-Ki. The steamer ran on the sub-

merged rock at 7:10 o'clock Sunday

morning. All the passengers, number-

ing nearly three hundred, were safely

landed. The boat sank in five hours.

The passengers were exposed to the

elements on the island for nearly five

days, many of them being obliged to

stand up around a campfire all night

to keep warm. Food was scarce, and it

was with difficulty that the people got

enough to sustain life. A severe snow

and wind storm swept away the after

part of the cabins of the steamer and

she lay half submerged in the water.

Seven hundred tons of freight went

down with her, and will be nearly a

total loss.

Among the passengers was E. R.

The Times

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Jan. 30.—(Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.) At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.18; at 5 p.m., 30.14. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 47 deg. and 60 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 56 per cent.; 5 p.m., 50 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., north, velocity 3 miles; 5 p.m., west, velocity 6 miles. Maximum temperature, 70 deg.; minimum temperature, 44 deg. Character of weather, clear. Barometer reduced to sea level.

WEATHER FORECAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—For Southern California: Fair Monday; southerly wind.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The Sacramento Bee gets gay with a contemporary, as follows: "An exchange has been for months running a column styled 'Musings.' In its last issue the intelligent compositor bulleted better than he knew, and headed it 'Musings.'"

The Fresno Expositor is getting anxious, and says: "Easterners are just pouring into Southern California. Now is the time to advertise Fresno county citrus and raisins. Go ahead, Fresno. All California needs a county in it, is to become fully known to the world as the earthly paradise it is."

According to the San José Mercury "The shipment of nearly half a million pounds of dried prunes from this city to eastern points last week would indicate a fair demand in the eastern markets, also that quite a quantity of prunes remains in the valley since January 1. The shipments of wine also were heavy, aggregating nearly one million pounds."

Says the Azusa Pomotrophic: "Other than securing damages for libel from a Los Angeles daily paper, there is but one more subtle or profitless accomplishment in the world, and that is the feat of the dancing fakirs of farther India, who, after years of practice can stoop to the ground and pick up bits of straw with their eyelids. Those who have used the city papers heretofore for damaged reputations could easily put the results in their eyes without impairing the sight."

The Riverside Daily Press says: "It is astonishing on how slender a thread some people hang their hopes. The Visalia Times intimates that the election of the Democratic ticket in Cheyenne, Wyo., presages the election of Bryan in 1900. The Times might have exercised its prophetic genius nearer home and predicted that the election of a Republican Mayor in Sacramento is a sure sign that McKinley will be re-elected in 1900. Strangely it is said, show which way the wind blows and some people pay more attention to straws than they do to a big weather vane right before their eyes."

A generous effort in the line of "put yourself in his place" is made by the Pasadena Star, which says: "We can't blame Northern California for feeling a little bit jealous of the south. When they are outclassed by receiving more inquiries about this section than any other, the feeling is but natural, and we would be apt to do the same thing. Suppose everybody who came here from the East showed no interest in this section, but inquired at once the shortest road to San Francisco, and put out. Would we be particularly amiable about it? Guess not."

Sound, old-fashioned common-sense is preached by the Chico Champion, which says: "One is inclined at times to wish for a return of the good old times of sound flogging in the public schools, and when boys and girls were taught to have a wholesome respect for their teachers. The Pomona Insurrection had but about quieted, when we hear of a 'class war' in San Bernardino. After the pupils had become lawless in their fight, the report says that the principal spent two hours 'trying to make them pledge their word to bury the hatchet, but with Spartan fortitude they 'declined,' etc. If the principal had spent those two hours in flogging those who had made the trouble, they would have been very glad to 'bury the hatchet.' Besides, heroizing such boys by talking of their 'Spartan courage' will do no good. Plain disobedience would sound more sensible."

The Tulare Register administers a vigorous scolding to the new anonymous journal in this wise: "Something Different is the name of a new four-page common scold on the 'Arthur McEwen Letter' style that has published one number and hopes to publish another next week. It will be of few days and 'all of trouble. It is anonymous, not having the courage to maintain a responsible head, and merits the contempt of every brave man. Arthur McEwen's common scold was good reading and everybody knew who wrote it. It took some courage to traduce big men and sign one's name to the libelous creed, but to libel public men in the lark, put stamps on the issues as they are sent out and so hide from human sight is as cowardly as the most timorous mouse that ever dodged back into his hole the moment a sound was heard. Something Different is different in that it is more cowardly than any similar emanation from any press in this city or any other State. It is a journalistic footpad."

SCIEVER THE SECOND.

Beer Broadhead Finds His Side Door Open With Results.

S. Sciever, a bartender in the Pabst saloon at the corner of Sixth and Spring streets, was arrested yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock for violating the Sunday-closing ordinance. Sciever, who is the second violator arrested since the recent instructions given the police department by the Police Commissioners to enforce strictly the ordinance, was caught by Officer Broadhead in the act of serving a stein of beer to a customer. The side door was wide open.

Sciever was released on \$50 cash bail.

LADIES' MEETING.

Mrs. H. H. Forsythe of Chicago, president of the Woman's Board of Missions of the northwest, will address the ladies of Los Angeles this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the annual Presbyterian Church. All ladies are invited.

ANOTHER HERO GONE.

DEATH OF GEN. NATHAN KIMBALL AT OGDEN.

A Distinguished Veteran Who Served in Both the Mexican and the Civil War—Was Valuable Services Given Freely to His Country.

Gen. Nathan Kimball, a distinguished veteran of both the Mexican and the civil war, died in his home at Ogden January 31, at the age of 75. Gen. Kimball was born in Fredericksburg, Ind., November 22, 1822. He came of a race of soldiers, and followed the traditions of his ancestors in his distinguished military career. Left an orphan at the age of 6, he found a home with his grandparents in Salem, Mass. After as good an education as the times afforded, the boy left college at the age of 18, and like many another distinguished American, did what he could to earn a living while gaining a profession. He taught school, worked on a farm, studied for a practical law, and finally took up the study of medicine, supporting himself with his school-teaching until three years after leaving college, he was able to take his place as a regular practicing physician.

About this time war with Mexico was declared and volunteers were called for by the President. Young Kimball at once recruited a company in Indiana, where he had made his home, and was given a captain's commission by Gov. Whitcomb in June, 1846. The company was at once mustered into the United States service, and assigned to the Second Regiment, Indiana, which left immediately for the scene of war. The regiment remained in camp at Matamoros for several months, and was then ordered to the front and participated in the great battle of Buena Vista. At the expiration of his term of service Capt. Kimball, with his command, was ordered to New Orleans, where he was mustered out and honorably discharged June 22, 1847. He at once returned to Fredericksburg, and again began the practice of his medical profession, at which he continued until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion.

Four days after the surrender of Fort Sumter Capt. Kimball again organized a company of men, and was assigned to duty in the Fourteenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the regimental organization, May 22, 1861, Capt. Kimball was appointed and commissioned colonel of the regiment, and soon after reported for duty to Gen. McClellan at Rich Mountain, Va., where he fought his first battle in the civil war.

Other engagements followed, and in January, 1862, Col. Kimball was given command of the First Brigade in Gen. Lander's division. Succeeding in the command of the division, he was given command of the whole Union force under engagement at Cedar Creek, where he gained a signal victory over Stonewall Jackson. As a result of this battle, Col. Kimball was commissioned brigadier-general, and fought a series of successful battles, including the capture of Port Royal. Under Gen. McClellan Gen. Kimball distinguished himself at Malvern Hill and again at Antietam. His next battle was at Fredericksburg, where he was severely wounded. When able to return to duty, he was ordered by Gen. Grant to take command of the district of Jackson, Tenn., and remained there until he was summoned to reinforce Gen. Grant at Vicksburg. Gen. Kimball was then ordered to Arkansas, where he took charge of the reorganization of the State government early in 1864. After he shared Sherman's advance on Atlanta, and also distinguished himself in the battles of Moccasin Creek and Kenesaw Mountain. At Peach Tree Creek, before Atlanta, he gained another victory after a hard fight, and was promoted to the command of the First Division of the Fourth Corps.

After the capture of Atlanta, Gen. Kimball was ordered to report to Gov. Morton of Indiana for special duty, which was to subdue the Knights of the Golden Circle. This he did in about two months, with his usual promptness and ability, without any bloodshed, for which he received the special thanks of Gov. Morton. More glory was won at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and after a campaign with his division into east Tennessee, Gen. Kimball was ordered to Texas, where he was mustered out of service, September 25, 1865, with the commission of brevet major-general. After the war Gen. Kimball served two terms as Indiana State Treasurer. In 1872 he was made Presidential elector for the State at large, on the Grant ticket, and the same year was elected a member of the State Legislature. In 1873 he was appointed Surveyor-General for Utah, and afterward served two terms as postmaster at Ogden, which position he held until his retirement from the cares of public life. Gen. Kimball was a member of John A. Dix Post, G.A.R., and served one term as department commander. He was also a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. He also belonged to the Masonic fraternity.

RETURNED TO IONE.

George Green, a Reform School Escapee, Taken Back.

George Green, the young man who escaped from the Ione Reform School on December 2, and was captured in this city a few days ago by Deputy Constable Quinn, was called for by Deputy Sheriff J. S. Phillips of Amador county, who started north with the escapee last night. Young Green was convicted of a burglary committed in San Francisco, and sentenced to Ione, but in company with two other boys, who had not yet been recaptured, he quietly left the school nearly two months ago.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

HOFFMAN—S. Neuman, Milwaukee; William G. Madsen, Chicago; Thomas Pierce and wife, Montana; P. S. Montana and wife, Wichita, Kan.; John S. Douglas, San Francisco; T. J. Nay, Rochester, N. Y.; D. G. McCarthy, South Dakota; A. E. Enehee, Walker, San Bernardino; L. Grass, San Francisco; G. W. Jordan, Fresno; H. T. Miles, Roseman, S. Ballard, Temple, Tex.; W. H. Freeman, Ophir; Bert Stanley, Butte, Mont.; F. A. Brown, Sacramento.

Mrs. Fitzgerald Replies.

In a recent issue of The Times it was stated that a Pasadena correspondent had commented adversely upon the amount of work put upon little Paloma Schramm at one of her concerts at that place. Mr. Fitzgerald, who has the management of Paloma's concerts, writes to refute the statements of the Pasadena critic, and makes out what appears to be a good case for the little pianist. He shows that the young musician does her remarkable work under proper and safe conditions, carefully arranged by skillful persons near to her by ties of blood, and who have both her physical and artistic interest and welfare at heart.

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50-lb sack	
Stockton's Best Flours, 50-lb sack	\$1.25
Gold Seal Coffee, the perfect blend, per lb	35c
Dry Granulated Sugar, Clark's, per 100-lb sack	\$5.75
Dry Granulated Sugar, Western, per 100-lb sack	\$5.90

Gold Dust	Rex or
Washing Powder.	White Label
Everybody knows what it is. But they don't know that we sell a 25c package.	Brand Lard.

At 15c 3 lbs. 25c 5 lbs. 35c 10 lbs. 70c

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BANKS.

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California. Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, Cal. Capital Paid Up \$1,000,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits \$250,000.

DIRECTORS: W. H. Perry, O. W. Childs, J. F. Francis, C. E. Thom, I. W. Hellman, Jr., H. W. Hellman, A. Glassell, T. L. Duque, I. W. Hellman. Special collection department. Correspondence invited. Our safety-deposit department offers to store for rent in its new fire and burglar-proof vault, which is the strongest, best-guarded and best-lighted in this city.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

N. E. COR. MAIN AND SECOND STREETS. OFFICERS: DIRECTORS: J. F. SARTORI, President; H. W. Hellman, J. F. Sartori, W. L. Graves, W. D. LONGYEAR, Cashier; J. H. Shankland, J. A. Graves, M. L. Fleming, Maurice S. Hellman, W. D. Longyear. Interest Paid on Term and Ordinary Deposits. Money loaned on First-class Real Estate.

GERMAN AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK.

N. E. Cor. Main and First Streets, Los Angeles, Cal. Capital Paid Up \$100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits \$43,300. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: VICTOR POKET, Pres.; L. W. BLINN, First Vice-Pres.; C. N. FLINT, Second Vice-Pres.; M. N. AVERY, Cashier; P. F. SCHUMACHER, Asst. Cashier; E. Byrard, Dr. Joseph Kurta, C. Brode, H. W. Stoll. Interest paid on deposits. Loans on approved real estate.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

Capital and Profits \$270,000.00. OFFICERS: DIRECTORS: J. M. C. MARBLE, President; O. H. CHURCHILL, Vice-President; J. M. C. MARBLE, Vice-President; O. T. JOHNSON, Vice-President; NELSON STOLY, E. F. C. KLOKKE, J. W. STOWELL, T. E. NEWLIN, W. S. DE VAN, JOHN E. MARBLE, FRED O. JOHNSON, H. M. LUTZ, A. HADLEY.

UNION BANK OF SAVINGS.

DIRECTORS: M. W. Stinson, S. H. Mott, Wm. Ferguson, A. E. Pomeroy, R. H. F. Varrel, C. S. Cristy, F. C. Howes. Five per cent. interest paid on Term Deposits.

REMOVAL—Columbia Savings Bank

Have removed to their new rooms, 221 S. Broadway, one door north of the City Hall. DIRECTORS: T. D. Stinson, A. M. Ozman, R. Hale, R. J. Waters, J. M. Menefee, J. R. Clark, H. Jevne, Andrew Mullen, A. P. West, K. P. Cullen, Miles Pense, President; A. M. Ozman, Vice-President; Robert Hale, Cashier; A. P. West, Interest paid on deposits, and loans made on real estate.

STATE LOAN AND TRUST CO. OF LOS ANGELES.

Capital Paid Up in Gold Coin \$500,000. BRYSON BLOCK. OFFICERS: H. J. Woolcott, Pres.; J. F. Towell, First V.P.; Warren Gillelan, Second V.P.; J. W. A. Off, Cashier; M. B. Lewis, Asst. Cashier. Safe-deposit boxes for rent. Real Estate Mortgages. Money to loan and financial trusts executed.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK.

132 NORTH SPRING STREET. INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. DIRECTORS: J. H. Brail, J. M. Elliott, H. Jevne, Frank A. Gibson, Simon Maler, W. D. Woolwine, W. C. Patterson. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Capital stock \$400,000. Surplus and undivided profits over \$250,000. J. H. ELLIOTT, President. W. G. KERCKHOFF, Vice-President. FRANK A. GIBSON, Cashier. W. T. S. HAMMOND, Assistant Cashier. DIRECTORS: J. M. Elliott, J. D. Bicknell, J. D. Hooker, F. G. Story, W. G. Kerckhoff, H. Jevne, W. C. Patterson. No public funds or other preferred deposits received by this bank.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Capital \$500,000.00. Surplus \$50,000.00. Total \$550,000.00. GEORGE H. BONDURAKE, President. WARREN GILLELAN, Vice-President. F. C. HOWES, Cashier. E. W. COE, Assistant Cashier. MAIN-STREET SAVINGS BANK—Junction Main, Spring and Temple streets, (Temple Block), Los Angeles. Officers and Directors: T. L. Duque, president; L. N. Van Nuy, vice-president; B. V. Duque, cashier; R. W. Hoffman, Kaspare Chitt, H. W. McElvany, W. B. Lankershim, O. T. Johnson, Abe Haas, W. G. Kerckhoff. Interest paid on term and ordinary deposits.

EXIT

\$7.00 Men's Shoes for \$5.00

\$5.00 Men's Shoes for \$3.90

\$4.00 Men's Shoes for \$2.90

A great many men have bought shoes of us, pair in and pair out, ever since we started in the shoe business in Los Angeles.

These people know that we have always given real worth in every pair we have sold. We are continuing in the right path.

Although we have materially lowered the prices on every line to facilitate our "Exit." The quality is the same as when you paid more. Same shoes that you have always bought here for \$7 are now \$5, and so all through the store.

If you care to take advantage of the opportunities you'd best select your sizes before the assortments are broken.

Wm. Gibson

214 W. Third Street, Bet. Broadway and Spring.

Cashmere Store Co.

314 & 316 SOUTH SPRING ST. Superior Stoves and Ranges.

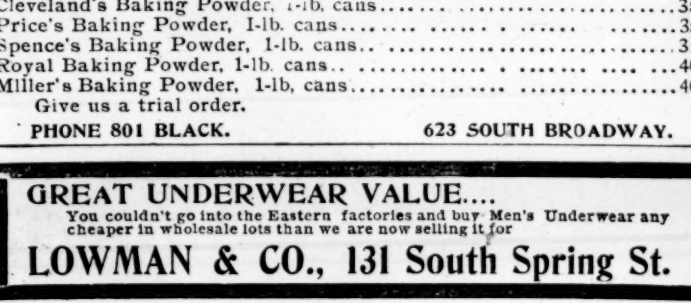
J. E. Carr & Co.

Cleveland's Baking Powder, 1-lb. cans. 35c Price's Baking Powder, 1-lb. cans. 35c Spence's Baking Powder, 1-lb. cans. 35c Royal Baking Powder, 1-lb. cans. 40c Miller's Baking Powder, 1-lb. cans. 40c Give us a trial order. PHONE 801 BLACK. 623 SOUTH BROADWAY.

GREAT UNDERWEAR VALUE...

You couldn't go into the Eastern factories and buy Men's Underwear any cheaper in wholesale lots than we are now selling for

LOWMAN & CO., 131 South Spring St.



DR. TALCOTT & CO.

Strictly Reliable. SPECIALISTS. Diseases of Men Only

Every form of weakness, blood taints, discharges, varicocele, piles, rupture and results of badly treated diseases. Our practice is confined to these troubles and absolutely nothing else.

We Never Ask for a Dollar Until Cure is Affected.

We mean this emphatically and it is for everybody. We occupy the entire Wells-Fargo Block, and patients see only the doctors.

CORNER THIRD AND MAIN STREETS. Private Side Entrance on Third Street.

New York Wall Paper Co.

Removed to 452 South Spring St. New Goods, Latest Designs, Low Prices. Save money by consulting us. 452 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

C. F. Heinzeman, Druggist and Chemist.

222 North Main St., Los Angeles. Prescriptions carefully compounded day or night.

Ladies

Facial blemishes of all kinds permanent or temporary removed. MRS. SHINNICK, Electrolytic and Electrician, 323 S. Broadway.

WEBB'S CASE

OF FACTS THAT THE BANDITTI THOUGHT
THEY HAD SUPPRESSED.

on of the Assertion That There Was No Evi-
the Testimony of Confessed Perjurers—Ax-
dams Corroborated by Circumstantial
vidence That Could Not Lie.

Webb Had His Iron Hand Closed Upon Axtell and
Corruption Was Close to the Boss, Who Boasted
—Significant Organization of the Board.
Gibbon's Logical Argument.

may be easily used as the tools for the purpose of doing the dirty work to which he, from motives of prudence, does not desire to directly put his hands, will be found in direct connection with the criminal acts. Indeed, with such ready instruments in their hands as were to be found in Adams and Axtell; men with so little conscience, and at the same time no great apparent intelligence to guard their backs, it was scarcely to be wondered that they were induced by the parties, and especially by Adams, if it would have been surprising had a man of the defendant's known intelligence and astuteness found it necessary to put

himself, next to any other of crimes which he has committed, and in connection with his position upon the board and with the assistance of such colleagues. So that the mere fact that Adams and Axtell have taken him to be a person of more than usual intelligence and ability, did not, himself, directly commit the crimes committed by Adams and Axtell. He has taken the part of chief planner and plotter and trusted to those others to do the dirty work, is not only a natural situation under the circumstances, but a natural situation under the circumstances.

As to the second claim, conceding for the sake of argument, that the conviction should be based upon the testimony of the merely uncorroborated testimony of two witnesses of the character which Adams and Axtell have shown themselves to be, the conviction of the testimony of the prosecution that this testimony is so backed up, supported and

WEBB'S BOASTED IRON HAND.

In the early days of the investigation, and before formal charges were filed against Director Webb, and in the course of his cross-examination of Adams, in addressing himself to the Board of Education in response to the charge of Adams that he, Webb, had

run the Board of Education with an iron hand, he said. And, before we get there, you will find I did run the Board of Education with an iron hand, just exactly to keep such men as this, sitting in that chair (indicating the chair of the President) and I can prove it to you. You will find it out." This was a proud boast on the part of Mr. Webb, and if the evidence showed that he was right against the charges filed against him, made that boast good, most assuredly he would have deserved nothing at the hands of the Board of Education so much as a vote vindicating him most fully. That it did not sustain this boast, but that, on the contrary, the evidence showed that he was a bad deal that was gone into; every robbery of teacher, janitor and contractor that was testified to; every breach of the law that was shown in all the course of the investigation and the course

his most intimate associates in the business of the board, I shall endeavor to show that, if this can be shown; if this is the testimony of the jury, the question that this defendant was surrounded on every side in his immediate neighborhood by corruption; that his most intimate associates in the board; his most intimate and chosen associates in the business of the board, were active instruments in this corruption; that the teachers, school board, teachers, janitors, and contractors were the men most under his influence, and that the subsequent statement or confession of the defendant, that he was implicating him, are supported by the line by the hundred incidents which grow out of and attend every human transaction, when it would appear that the claim that he was innocent against the defendant consists in the uncorroborated evidence of two persons.

ORGANIZED FOR PLUNDER.

At the beginning of the history of this board—in its very organization—we are confronted by facts which, in the light of the testimony taken upon examination, it appears to me, are some of the most important facts relating to the innocence or guilt of this defendant, and which, aside from that, possess a value to the public as well as to the defendant. The public bodies may be organized for the purpose of serving the corrupt ends of certain members of them. If there has been a conspiracy to defraud established, by all the evidence taken before the Board of Education, it is that the most powerful and potent factor in this business is the character of this defendant, that the peculiar qualities of mind and character pos-

essed by him, his intelligence, aggressiveness, and force of character, made him a leader of all others in the cause of the leading and managing spirit thereof. So fully is this in evidence that it appears to be a well-founded opinion that no other person could do much, if not more than any other member, to do with the original organization of the board. The appointment of Mr. Adams to the position of Secretary was perfectly, appears to be very significant. The testimony showed that James Hellman, a member of the Board of Education, who resided in this city, contributed something to the election expenses of Mr. Adams, one of the members of the board. The two great business papers of the city, the Board of Education, as shown by the evidence here, and as a matter of common knowledge, are the Committee on Teachers and Scholars, the Committee on Buildings, and the

SIGNIFICANT APPOINTMENTS.

These are the two committees in the business of which, or among whose members, the scandals which have disgraced Rome, Italy, had their origin. The Committee on Teachers and Schools was made to consist of Messrs. Conrey, Bartlett and Webb. That on Furniture, Rome, Italy, had for its members Messrs. Bartlett, Webb and Conrey. The latter had the defendant for chairman, with Conrey and Adams, the director to whose election expenses Mr. Hellmuth had contributed, as members. It would appear, from the evidence, that selections for these two most important committees should have been dictated by one or both of two considerations. Rome, Italy, was then having important patronage to dispense, and especially of the Committee on Furniture, etc., having large pur-

lected either for their business ability, or for the significance of their party representation. We find, however, that the member of the board representing, in his party affiliations, the smallest political party of the city of Los An-

gest to them means of saving their positions. The testimony certainly shows that not only those of the list with whom he had a degree of friendship and more or less intimate association, but a somewhat restricted number of these men appeared when they seemed to believe that Axtell was not seeking any personal profit for himself or for the cause, and that he was not himself to be benefited by anything that they might have paid him, to the payment of the money by James A. Adams. Axtell, however, a person who mentioned that to him was Adams, the defendant's co-member of the Supply Committee, and also a member of the Committee on Joint Legislation, when he was solicited by Cooper, through the medium of Dr. Phipps to whom Cooper paid it and who paid it to Axtell, he (Axtell) went once to defendant and paid it to him, the defendant remarking when he

THE COOPER HOLD-UP.

Axtell's testimony, as to the payment of the money to him, is sustained. Cooper testified that he received the money from the defendant, as sustained by Adams, who admits that he expected to receive at least a portion of the money, but testifies that defendant told him he had no interest in it on the ground that "he was in great need of money to pay his expenses at the time he was in prison." It is true that he had not been able to get the \$500 warrant cashed that the school board drew for the expenses of his trip, and that he would have to wait all day for \$50 to help pay his expenses. As some corroboration of this, it may be noted that that condition of affairs, as to the warrant, existed at that time, the defendant having been in prison since

volving more or less expense, which he took shortly afterward, and not having received upon the warrant the money desired, he decided to make a cash advance of the expenses of that trip. In addition to, and probably more important than, the corroboration of Axtell's testimony by the fact that the money was advanced by which it receives from numerous independent sources surrounding the transaction, are matters which transpired there after the fact. Axtell was asked the question that before Axtell undertook to receive this money from Coopers and before, according to his testimony, after the fact, he had been told that Hart had acquired a strong influence over him, through the McInerney matter, and the possession of his resignation, and that the high demand had appeared to have studied the matter, and to the knowledge of his fellow members of the board. Axtell states further the

juror was investigated, the grand jury was informed that the man had sent an urgent message to the defendant to leave his place of business and come down to Axtell's office, in Springfield, to discuss the matter. The defendant did so, and that after excluding every one else from the room, himself and defendant had certain matters to discuss, and the matters, in which they were jointly guilty. This, of course, the defendant denies, but Axtell's testimony, Axtell testified that he was at the same time testified to by Axtell is supported by Charles Charlton, the deputy superintendent of school buildings under Axtell, and a bookkeeper for the firm, and Charlton testifies that the message was that Axtell would like to see Webb at once, and that Webb himself accompanied him back to Axtell's office, that he went to Axtell's office with defendant, and was asked to

It would appear that the usual procedure for a subpoena to the school department should summon one of his superior officers, and a member of the board, to leave his place of business and attend the court. He would not be required to have his own office, unless he were very sure of two things—first, that the superior had good reasons of his own for not coming to court; and second, that he would understand the school department office. The school private office offered superior facilities for consultation about private matters than might have been obtainable at the place of business. The summons named. Had the summons been upon a matter affecting Axtell alone and in which the defendant had no personal interest, it would have been sufficient had defendant had no connection with

the matters about which Axtell had been summoned to appear before the grand jury. Axtell, however, had proposed that Axtell would have dared, in the preemptory manner which he adopted, to have called the defendant to the dock of the grand jury, to tell's office, or that they would have found it necessary when together to exclude every one else from the room for the purpose of having a confidential, an earnest and important private conference. Axtell testified further that at a meeting held between himself and Adams and Webb in the room of the grand jury, and to believe upon the same day, it was agreed that everything that could criminalize any of the parties to the dishonest transaction of the grand jury, should be before the grand jury, and in addition to that, that he, Axtell, was to be taken care of. As an evidence of this, Axtell testified that he had

Axtell claims that the attorney who represented him at the beginning of the investigation before the board, was not called to the stand. He was not allowed through the procurement of Webb, and directly by James Hellman, a member of the firm to whom Webb had been referred, to ask questions of amounts of school supplies. Hellman was called as a witness and testified that he did not employ the attorney who represented the instance or respond to the request of the defendant, but on his own suggestion he volunteered to employ the attorney who appeared representing Axtell; that he did not consult with Axtell, but that he was to be charged by the attorney before he employed him; that Axtell did not even know the attorney employed by him; that he was asked to testify and he was in response to the question, "Mr. Hellman, did you hear any conversation between you and Axtell?"

tioned between Axtell and Lawyer Dill. "Mr. Axtell never asked who his fee was, and didn't care, I don't suppose," Had Axtell not been telling the truth, he would have been told and others had agreed to stand by him and see that his lawyer was paid. It is most certainly would have cared where the money was paid. It is also shown by the evidence of Axtell and Helman by Helman, that when Helman learned, through the newspapers, that Axtell proposed to go upon the stand in the case, Helman was shocked. In the scandalous matters which had transpired with the school board, Helman visited him at his house and made an earnest solicitation upon his part, and personal and fraternal appeals to Axtell, to prevent his appearing as a witness for the prosecution.

In the course of his testimony as a witness in the relations existing between himself and the defendant, Webb, Axtell stated that Webb had used the power which he had over him, by reason of his position as a member of the Board of Education, to extort from him the sum of \$200,000 which he (Axtell) raised by a loan from one (Savage) that he had paid to Savage \$50 of the sum; that \$150 of that sum was paid to him by Axtell. After the investigation began, and that Webb, pending the investigation, had caused the same to be paid to Savage for Axtell's use, and that he (Axtell) had told him when Axtell first approached the representatives of the League for Better City Government, and two of the members of the Board of Education, with

decided he should have; that when he came back to the city to take the job, he had to see Webb about the job and Webb gave him a note to the schoolman down at the Spring-street schoolhouse, whom he thinks was a colored man. The note was placed in evidence, was written upon school board paper and read as follows: "WEBB CORROBORATES AXTELL'S TESTIMONY."

"LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 21, 1892.

"Mr. Axtell: Please put bearer's note in evidence. He is the only one who spoke to you about in June.

"Yours truly,

"WALTER WEBB."

Thus we have, in this respect, a clear corroboration of Webb's testimony. It was certainly the fact that the colored man had been given to understand, by some one, that he was to go to the school where Webb meant by a position on the west side of the river, was a position

"the one I spoke to you about in June" would seem to connect the transaction in such a way as to conclusively establish that the \$100 was Webb's. Here we have the fact from both Morris and Axtell that Morris had agreed to give Webb the right to appoint himself to the position of clerk, and that right had afterward been compromised upon the payment by Morris of \$100; that the \$100, according to the testimony of both Morris and Axtell, was given to Webb in consideration for the relinquishment of that right; and the further fact that a man answering the description of Webb had been intended to appoint and for the wages of whose appointment \$100 had been paid by Morris, had been given to Webb, and that Webb had accepted of the janitorship in question; that he afterwards failed to get it without having

and when Webb, Axtell to be put
somewhere else, with a
describing him as to enable A
understand that the man
Webb had promised her
which he had reserved subject
to appointment in the High School.
and, as all insisted that a
reasonable man, has submit, he
made as to this testimony and
truthfulness appears to be largely
laid by the fact that Webb was
directly engaged in negotiating
Morris, to-wit, Axtell and Adams,
Webb's influence upon the board
of trustees, and the nature of the
conversations about the raise in M
ri's salary. Indeed, of all the
evidence strongly going to show that
deliberate and systematic corrup
school-board corruption, which
been under investigation, nothing
to my mind stronger than the fact

fluence was directly referred to by at least one of the parties seeking to stop the robbery, as the means by which the robbery was to be accomplished should be brought about.

WEBB BEHIND ADAMS.

Miss Frank Hawks, one of the teachers of the public schools of this city, called as a witness, testified that Adams had offered to underwrite the robbery, and that she had received \$100; that in that connection he had explained that he could secure her principalship through the influence of Mr. Webb, whom he spoke of as being a powerful man, and that in return of a good deal of influence on board, and that he might help him, he was a particular friend of his, and so gave her \$100 to get the money that was portion of the money which was demanding of her "would go to

J. Rohde, a teacher of physical education in the public schools of city, being called as a witness, testified that Mr. Adams agreed that for money consideration he would secure the election of Adams to the office of city clerk at \$100 per month; that before the election teachers, Adams came to him and wanted \$50 of the money. "He said I needed the money," Adams testified, "which was going east. He said 'I need Webb wants it. He wants to go east and he must have money.' I gave him \$50," Adams testified. "I said \$50, and this \$50 Adams testified turned over to Webb, because he needed the money to defray the expenses of his campaign." Rohde testifies that he afterward paid Adams, which Adams admits that he retains it is interesting, in this connection, that Adams is now attempting to secure the same Rohde's salary.

We thus see, that instead of the "being the truth" in the defendant's statement that he did not know the Department of Education with an iron hand was exactly to keep such men as Adams where they belong, during all the time that he was a member of the Supply Committee, Adams, who was called upon by Webb to sign the majority of the requisitions in conjunction with Adams, Adams, Adams, directly under Webb of all school employees, on account of Webb committee chairmanship, were engaged in attempting to deprive teachers and janitors of their wages. Adams used to that end the great influence supposed to be possessed

and under pledging the usual influence to accomplish the purpose which the bribes were paid or made.

ROBBING THE CONTRACTOR

But this is not all of the robbery attempted robbery which occurred in the department of the school most closely connected with, or directly in charge of this defendant One Fred Nelson, a contractor plastering and calmsmearing, was also arrested and tested for another robbery. It appears from his many that for the past seven or eight years and, in fact, during the whole of his life, he has been a permanent of Building as a contractor. He has been employed to do work at the school board of this city; and during the course of that time, until present, and for years, he has

and the iron hand of this defendant began to show itself in keeping her where they belonged. Axtell had been told, and she was told, that the penalty of paying 1 cent as a contribution for any work which he obtained from the board; that during the summer of 1902, he was to present a bill for about \$550, for his rooming, which he had done during vacation upon the school buildings, and that he was to be paid for it. For what he was going to do, state to him "you have got to pay a percentage on this last bill here—commencing with the first bill, and the last bill, or \$55. Axtell, the witness testified, stated that he was forced to make this demand upon him, and he said that he was not going to give him to understand that the money was to go to some one connected with the school board. Nelson, in answer to the question, said that he

time during his seven or eight years' connection with school work under the supervision of the building department, as Mr. Webb testified. Mr. Webb also testified that he had no knowledge of any corrupt consideration being paid to him for his services, and he testified positively that he had no knowledge that Astell ever received 1 cent for his services from the money which was paid to him. It was also testified that the consideration which came under the supervision of the Committee on Schools, of which Mr. Webb was chairman, and Astell testified that the consideration was made by the defendant.

WEBB IN THE PIANO DEAL.

Another successful effort to obtain illegitimate profits out of school teachers for a member of the board

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City Briefs.

See the "Tom Thumb" wedding, to-night at First Christian Church. Elevation and Hope. Admission 25 cents.

Special—Finest cabinet photos reduced to \$1 and \$1.75 per dozen. Sunbeam, No. 256 South Main street. See Trinidad Rubber Company's notice on page 11.

H. Ruff, a bicyclist, was knocked from his wheel by a collision with a pedler's wagon on Broadway, yesterday afternoon. At the Receiving Hospital a few scratches about the face were dressed.

A young man, who refused to give his name, reported to the police the theft of a valuable bay mare and dark road wagon with red running gear last night. The horse and wagon were left tied on New High street, back of the People's Store, about 7 o'clock, but an hour later had disappeared.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Rev. Mr. Bliss will lecture at St. John's Church on Adams and Figueroa streets; on Friday evening he will preach at the Synagogue. Next Sunday a mass meeting will be held at the Los Angeles Theater, when Mr. Bliss will deliver an address, and when Bishop Montgomery, Rabbi Solomon, Rev. Mr. Howard and others will also speak.

UNKNOWN AND DEMENTED.

An Injured Man Picked Up Near Banning.

An unknown man, fairly well-dressed, with \$6 in his pocket, was found lying near the Southern Pacific tracks, on the desert near Banning yesterday. He was brought to this city and removed to the Sisters' Hospital. A fracture of the left arm was set by Dr. Alsworth. The man put to bed. His mind was wandering, and he was unable to account for the accident or give his name. The man is supposed to have been a passenger on Southern Pacific train No. 20, which arrived here at 9:20 p.m. Saturday. As he had no fever last night, it is thought that his mind was not unbalanced by the accident, but that he stopped off the train while crazy. Nothing was found on his person which would tend toward identifying him, but his clothes were of good texture.

ANIMAL SPIRITS.

CAUSE OF MUCH OF PRINCETON STUDENT'S HILARITY.

Nevertheless There is Too Much of Moderate Drinking to Please University Authorities—President Patton's Talk.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PRINCETON (N. J.) Jan. 30.—A few days ago President Francis L. Patton announced that he would address the undergraduate body today upon the subject of temperance. As a consequence, Marquand Chapel was crowded at 5 o'clock today. In the audience were several signers of the Princeton Inn liquor license, among them Grover Cleveland, Prof. Charles Woodruff Shields, whose resignation from the Presbyterian church was caused by criticism growing out of his signing the petition, and Prof. Charles Greene Rockwood. Dr. Patton said: "At our meeting on October 1, the attention of our trustees was turned to the recent agitation which has so seriously involved the good name of Princeton University. A committee was appointed to consider the whole subject and report at a subsequent meeting of the trustees. That report was presented and adopted at the meeting held on the 23d of December. It was resolved that a strict literal and impartial enforcement of the existing law respecting intoxicating drinks be enjoined upon the faculty, and that the president of the university be asked to make a statement to the students on the whole question.

"I bear testimony to the high moral tone of the students of this university. I know that they have been misrepresented and misunderstood. Their hilarity, their boisterous outbreaks of exuberance, their songs, which often have a more innocent sound than I would wish, and in some instances their inexcusable acts of wrong-doing, have produced impressions which the facts will not justify. They have on many occasions been charged with drunkenness for no other reason than that, under the influence of the gregarious instinct which sometimes yields to an almost irrational mode of expression, animal spirits have been allowed too much freedom and speech and action have not been kept within those bounds which mature men in the busy walks of life are apt to associate with sobriety.

"But there was never less reason for adverse criticism of Princeton than during the period in which it has been so unparagonably bestowed upon us. I have taken pains to find out the cause, and I am still unshaken in my conviction that the tendency in Princeton is steadily in the direction of a diminished use of alcoholic drinks. Still I must not be blind to the fact, and after making allowance for willful misrepresentation or mistake, I am constrained to believe that there is more of what is called moderate drinking among us than the wisest and best friends of Princeton could wish, and there are those among you who are putting their future in peril by the excessive use of intoxicating drink.

"There is nothing unnatural in the desire of the trustees for a vigilant enforcement of what has for many years been the law of the university in regard to alcoholic liquors. While I am in full sympathy with your feeling that the university man is not to be treated as though he were in a preparatory school, I am ready to accept my full share of responsibility for the report which, as chairman of the committee dealing with the question, I made to the board of trustees.

GLADSTONE'S NEURALGIA.

He Passes a Restless Night—Keeps His Bed All Day.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CANNES, Jan. 29.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Gladstone had kept his bed the entire day. He passed a restless night, and there was a return of his neuralgia. His physician called during the night, and again this morning. When this dispatch is sent to-night, Mr. Gladstone is reported as feeling much relieved.

OIL TERRITORY.

INVESTIGATIONS BEING MADE BY THE STATE MINING BUREAU.

Conclusions Reached by Field-Station. The Only One-tenth of the Oil Area Yet Developed.

W. L. Watts, field assistant to A. S. Cooper, State Mineralogist, has furnished The Times with some interesting and very valuable information about his investigations of oil territory in Southern California, and more particularly of the oil region within the limits of Los Angeles county. The results of these investigations will be given in his official report to the State Mineralogist and cannot be given in any detail until the report has been submitted by him. It can, however, be stated that his investigations during the past year have covered all the territory lying between the Santa Ana River and the western extremity of the Puente hills, within which are the oil fields of Whittier, Puente, the Santa Ana fields, near Fullerton, and other less important ones. Prospect work has also been done on new lands embraced within that area and also on the Chino ranch.

The object of the work has been to show the general structure of the Puente hills, and how that geological structure bears on the oil lines in which these oil fields are situated. The official report of Mr. Watts will be accompanied by a geological sketch map on a scale of four inches to a mile. This map will give in much detail the physiognomy and geological formation of the territory embraced, and which covers an area of about twenty miles in an easterly and westerly direction, and from two to five miles in a northerly and southerly direction. It will be reproduced on a smaller scale and bound with the printed report. "This map in its original size will be printed by the State Mining Bureau, and when that is done copies of it may be obtained at the Chamber of Commerce, Mining Exchange, and at other public institutions in Los Angeles.

Mr. Watts is now about to commence his investigation of the Los Angeles local fields, including that portion of territory lying between Los Angeles and the Puente hills. He will also collect statistics for a bulletin to be issued by the State Mining Bureau, in which will be shown by counties the mineral products of California for the year 1897. This bulletin will be issued about May next.

In respect to the gathering of these statistics it may be well to say here that all those persons to whom applications for information have been addressed should make it a point to answer them so that the statistics for the year 1897 may be made as complete and correct as possible. Mr. Watts says that he hopes to secure sufficient information concerning the wells being operated in this district as will enable him to make a map showing the contour of the oil sand in the Los Angeles field. He is of the opinion that when he has plotted all the information he hopes to obtain a further extension of the Los Angeles oil fields will be indicated. His opinion in this respect is of the greatest value, inasmuch as he was the first to point out the existence of the present easterly field. In his report of December 1, 1896, to the department in respect to that, he said: "At first sight the steep dip of the formation, as seen near the corner of Broadway and Bellevue avenues, is very disheartening, for the continuation of so steep a dip would restrict the field to a very narrow oil line. Investigations farther to the eastward, however, show that this is not the case. Rock exposures on Bartlett street, near Pearl, show a dip of a little west of south at an angle of about 25 deg., which leads to the conclusion that the steepness of the dip near the corner of Broadway and Bellevue avenues is but local. There is no reason to believe that the oil-yielding formations should not be followed east from Second-street Park, but between it and the Los Angeles River there are very good opportunities of examining the rocky strata. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that in the water cells which penetrate the dip near the Main-street bridge, traces of oil contaminate the water." Results, as shown in the large quantity of oil now being produced in and that has been taken from the eastern field, prove the correctness of his forecast.

When asked what, in his opinion, basing it on the recent investigations he had made, was the area of undeveloped oil territory in this region, he replied that it was as 20 to 1 compared with the present developed area. In other words, that not more than one-twentieth of the oil-producing territory of this section is yet being operated, and there are reasons for believing that all of it will show under development as good an average of yield as is now shown by the wells now producing.

As soon as Mr. Watts has completed his investigations of this region, and has submitted his report to the State Mineralogist he will give a lecture in the Academy of Sciences in Los Angeles on the results of his investigations of the oil-bearing deposits of this region.

The Oil Producers' trustees report a steady output in the eastern field. During the past week they sent four carloads of oil to San Francisco on trial. Should the oil prove satisfactory to the San Francisco parties the result will be a contract for the delivery of 5000 barrels a month. One of their reserve tanks will be full tomorrow, when they will begin filling up their second tank. They also report the enrollment of two new members during the past week.

A question has arisen as to the advisability of restricting the operation of oil wells within 500 feet of school houses. The question will be brought before the City Council today for consideration. There is no defined limit at the present time, but an opinion pretty generally prevails that no time should be lost in establishing one, and that it should not be less than 500 feet. The danger feared lies not so much in the possible destruction by fire of the school buildings as in the loss of life that would probably ensue among the school children, were it suddenly discovered that the building was on fire. Another reason assigned for a safe limit from the schools is that the operation of oil wells in close proximity would increase the risk from fire and, consequently increase the rate of insurance now being paid on the buildings and property within them.

In a long communication to The Times, entitled: "Home Products vs. Imported," William Mayberry makes a strong appeal to housekeepers who use gasoline to give preference to the home-product article. He cites an instance of having paid 60 cents for five gallons of "imported" gasoline, but which gave such evidence of being dangerous that he went to his grocer and, explaining the matter to him, asked him if he had a better quality. The reply was in the affirmative, but the price was 90 cents the five-gallon can. He bought a can, and having, as he states, a knowl-

Royal Baking Powder is economy itself.

edge of petroleum and its various products, he found on examination that the gasoline furnished to him for 90 cents a can was of precisely the same quality as that which had been furnished to him in bulk by the pedler's wagon at 60 cents for the five gallons. He then, as he goes on to state, got for the purpose of comparison, a quart of home-products gasoline made from the Puente oil, and found it satisfactory in all respects. "I found," he writes, "no residue of any account after evaporation, but in the other two samples of . . . I found a large percentage of what I should say was an oil belonging to the benzine group, which is neither gasoline nor true naphtha."

DEATH RECORD.

THATCHER—January 30, 1898, Clarence Thatcher, aged 23 years. The funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, J. M. Thatcher, No. 222 E. First street, this (Monday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Funeral private. Interment Evergreen.

HARRISON—At San Bernardino, January 29, Emma M. Harrison, wife of John Harrison, aged 37 years. Funeral services at chapel in Rosedale cemetery, Tuesday, at 11 a.m.

WINSHIP—In this city, January 30, 1898, J. B. Winship, native of Rhode Island, aged 49 years. Interment at San Diego.

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6c Can fine quality Sweet Corn.

13c Can finest quality Sweet Corn. None better packed.

28c Pound for the best value in Coffee in this city. Try a pound of this coffee and you will be surprised at its good drinking quality. Called Verxa's Lead.

25c Pound for a fine Uncolored Japan Tea. The buying public are invited to call for samples of this tea.

3 pounds for \$1 For our Leader Tea. This equals the regular 40c grade. Choice of Japan, Oolong or English Breakfast.

50c Pound for fancy Spider Leg Uncolored Japan, Young Gunpowder, Oolong or English Breakfast Tea. These teas are really cheap and will please in the cup.

4c One-pound package Corn Starch.

15c For a three-hoop Wooden Pail, save 10 cents in this purchase.

3c Full pound of Best Vienna Bread. Buy this bread and tell your neighbors.

3c Pound fine Apples, Pears, etc., Missouri Pippins, Ben Davis, etc.

1c Pound fine Salinas Burbank Potatoes.

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Opens at 11 a.m. Today.

Note below a few of our unparalleled bargains:

Misses' Cloth Top, Buttoned, Square Toes, 11½ to 2, cut from \$2 95c to \$2.85

Ladies' hand-sewed, welt or turned soles; cut from \$4 to \$2.65

Ladies' cloth top, buttoned, square or round toe; cut from \$3 to \$1.85

Men's Box Calf Welt, new toe, cut from \$4 to \$2.85

Men's box calf, welt calf, lined, bulldog toe; cut from \$5 to \$3.35

Men's Russia calf, welt, square toe; cut from \$5 to \$2.85

Etc., Etc. Also the finest line of samples we have ever shown at ⅓ off actual value. Balloons Free with shoes. We want to make everybody happy. Look out for the sign of the ⅓-Off Dollar.

WATERMAN'S SHOE STORE,

122 South Spring Street.

\$2.50 Hats For \$1.50

\$3 Hats for \$2

\$3.50 Hats for \$2.50

That's the way I sell Hats. I measure these qualities by the kinds sold in other stores for a given figure and then cut the price down. I can afford to sell hats so much cheaper than other stores because I have the best location in town and sell more hats. Small profits. Lots of 'em.

Siegel

Under Nadeau Hotel.

Millinery Dropped.

The prices we have made for this week's selling of Millinery things can't be touched in any city of the United States for smallness, quality considered.

Sombreros or Cowboy Hats with leather bands. 25c

English Felt Dress Shapes in black and colors, for. 23c

Choice of any dress shape in the house for only. 48c

English Felt Turbans assorted colors, for only. 14c

All 9c Walking Hats. 49c

Quills, a sorted color, for 1/2c. 1/2c

Choice Fancy Birds and Feat ers 4c. 4c

2c Fancy Ribbons, now for 1/2c. And so on all down the line.

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PART 1 Men's fine Calf \$4 and \$3.50 Shoes. \$2.20	PART 2 Rochester made Ladies' Shoes, none sold less than \$7; a pair. \$3.69	PART 3 Ladies' \$5 and \$6 Shoes, stylish lasts, cloth or kid tops. \$2.69
PART 4 \$2.50 and \$3 Men's Shoes, made on up-toe lasts. \$1.98	PART 5 Odds and Ends of Misses' and Ladies' \$2, \$3 and \$4 Shoes, any one pair of 'em. \$1.23	
PART 6 Vici Kid Ladies' Shoes, a few \$3, more were \$4; the last call, they'll get. \$1.53	PART 7 Men's \$4, \$5 and \$6 fine French Calf Shoes. \$2.98	PART 8 Broken lines of Ladies' Oxfords, and Slippers; they're all displayed to make the picking easy. 55c
PART 9 Ladies' \$3.50 Button Shoes, the Elmer that sold at \$1.75 and the Promenade that sold at \$1.50, a pair of either here and now. 95c	PART 10 In two chapters: Misses' Shoes, the Elmer that sold at \$1.75 and the Promenade that sold at \$1.50, a pair of either here and now. 97c	

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